

# The Democratic Banner.

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## OHIO DEMOCRATS AT COLUMBUS

### State Convention Called To Order Thursday Afternoon

### Sen. Pomerene Presides And Secy. Baker Declines Keynote

Columbus, June 1.—The Ohio Democratic convention convened in Memorial hall at 1 p. m. today for the purpose of nominating twenty-four presidential electors.

More than 900 delegates with a corresponding number of alternates are in attendance. Hundreds of visitors jammed the galleries to witness the proceedings.

W. W. Durbin of Kenton, chairman of the Democratic state executive committee, called the convention to order. In a short speech he congratulated the delegates and predicted victory at the polls in November. He closed by introducing the temporary chairman of the convention, Newton D. Baker, of Cleveland, secretary of war, who responded with the keynote speech.

Senator Pomerene, who will be permanent chairman of the convention, was seated with other leaders on the stage.

The temporary organization is as follows: John A. Dodd, Circleville, temporary secretary; C. A. McCleary, Columbus, Fred Becker, Athens, and Daniel Murphy, Dayton, assistant secretaries; A. Clyde Reasoner, Zanesville, sergeant-at-arms; Sheriff Charles L. Resch, Columbus, chief usher; Rev.

#### NEWTON D. BAKER

Temporary Chairman of the  
Ohio Democratic Convention



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L. W. Doolan, pastor of Broad Street Baptist church, chaplain.

Congressional district meetings were held this morning to pick presidential electors and name members of the various convention committees.

If a platform is adopted today it probably will not give indorsement to any candidates except President Wilson.

The indorsement of President Wilson would not be a violation of the spirit of the primaries because he was selected as Ohio's Democratic nominee at the presidential primaries in April.

#### Baker's Speech.

In his keynote Mr. Baker declared that among the Republican leaders there is at present confusion of counsel both on the question of candidates and upon principles. He said the Republican party was now an aggregation of factions, agreeing upon no set of principles and advocating no national policy.

Mr. Baker took up the work of the

Democratic congress, directing attention to the federal reserve bank act and its workings. He said there has been no cornering of the money market since the establishment of the bank. There has been elasticity in the currency, he stated, shrinking where there was no need for a large volume, and expansion when and where the transportation and financial of crops and industries were necessary.

The rural credits bill, now maturing, according to the speaker, devises a system of credit for the farmer, which will place him on an equality with the merchant and manufacturer in commanding the credit necessary to his enterprises.

Mr. Baker lauded the Underwood tariff law. It added to the free list, he declared, stimulated our manufacturers to the installation of more economical methods, reduced in some part at least the high cost of living, and made promising start toward more sympathetic commercial relations between us and the other nations of the earth. It also introduced, said the speaker, the income tax, which lays its burden upon wealth rather than upon the necessities of the people. Under the new tariff, Mr. Baker claimed, wages of labor have advanced in every craft and in every trade "America has never known greater prosperity," he added.

The speaker upheld the army reorganization bill as passed recently by congress. He said he was convinced some increases in the army and navy were necessary.

Mr. Baker next reviewed the unrest in Mexico and defended the course of the Wilson administration in dealing with the difficulty. Touching upon the European war, the chairman said that the attitude of President Wilson had saved the lives of countless Americans and that it vindicated and preserved unimpaired the rights of neutrals and restrained the zeal of belligerents from sacrificing international law to the supposed necessities of their military plans.

Mr. Baker closed with a short reference to state issues. He praised the administration of Governor James M. Cox and the legislation enacted under his leadership. He would give freedom to the cities without taking it from the rural districts—the power to determine affairs that concerns them alone, but without imposing burdens upon others not members of the municipal unit. Mr. Baker stated that he carried from Washington the president's appreciation of the loyalty and services of Senator Pomerene.

#### ROOSEVELT'S BUSY DAY

Denounces German-American Alliance In St. Louis Speech.

St. Louis, June 1.—Theodore Roosevelt spent a busy day here making three speeches in which he denounced the German-American alliance as an anti-American alliance. He asserted that the acts of the leaders of the Alliance who seek to coerce public men are "moral treason."

In the course of one of his talks, replying to President Wilson's speech, he declared that he did not have to deal with Bryan or Ford. "Both are nice amiable men, and I like them in private life," he said, "but I decline to take part in any such wild mental joy ride as would be necessary if I had to discuss seriously their attitude."

#### Munition Shipments Heavy.

Washington, June 1.—Export statistics assembled in the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce indicate that munition shipments to Europe will pass the \$500,000,000 mark before the war has gone two years.

## TURKS OUTDO THEMSELVES IN PAYING HONORS TO VON MACKENSEN



## SHIP CRUSHED BY ICE; EXPLORER REACHES ISLANDS

London, June 1.—A telegram has been received from Lt. Sir Ernest Shackleton, dated Port Stanley, Falkland Islands, announcing that he has arrived there. His ship, the Endurance, was crushed in the Weddell sea in October, 1915, and drifted for 700 miles in the ice until April 9. Lt. Shackleton and his party landed on

Elephant Island on April 16. On April 24 Lt. Shackleton and five others left in a 22-foot boat for South Georgia Island, the starting point of the expedition, to seek help, leaving 22 men in a hole in the ice cliffs. All were well when Lt. Shackleton left them. The explorer says, but are in urgent need of rescue.

## TURTLE ACT PERFORMED

Findlay, O., June 1.—Dr. C. B. Stein, Tiffin dentist, was instantly killed and E. L. Thatcher, also of Tiffin, was seriously injured near Postoria last night when their automobile turned turtle.

## TO SERVE LIFE TERM

Cincinnati, June 1.—Harry Leahy, who recently pleaded guilty to the charge of killing Frank Clements, his life-long friend, last fall, was sentenced to serve a life-term imprisonment by Judge Caldwell in the criminal court.

## TO HOLD PARADE

Cincinnati, June 1.—At a meeting here today, at which representative civic and business organizations attended, it was decided to hold a "preparedness" parade on Saturday, June 24. It is proposed to make it the largest procession ever held in Cincinnati.

#### Vanderlip for Roosevelt.

New York, June 1.—The first open declaration of sentiment among the recognized leaders of the country's finances in Wall street was made by Frank A. Vanderlip, president of the National City bank in favor of Theodore Roosevelt. "The necessity of preparedness overshadows everything else," he said.

## CHARGES ARE WITHDRAWN

Springfield, O., June 1.—When the board of education met to investigate the charges of incompetency and inefficiency, preferred against Superintendent Carey Boggess of the public schools by the teachers' committee, the charges were withdrawn. H. J. Churchman, a member, declared that \$100 had been placed in his hands to vote to dismiss Boggess.

## MEASURE CARRIES

Bucyrus, O., June 1.—By a vote of 129 for to 79 against, the Bucyrus centralized rural school district decided for a centralized school and the issuing of \$35,000 in bonds, at a special election.

## POSTOFFICE IS ROBBED

Bellefontaine, O., June 1.—Three yeggs blew the postoffice safe at East Liberty, near here, and escaped, although telephone operators aroused the village. The yeggs' loot was small.

Pawnbrokers to Quit.  
Cleveland, June 1.—Three Cleveland pawnbrokers signed affidavits before Justice Calvert that they would discontinue business. They elected to do this rather than take out a state license, which would cost them \$100 a year and would bind them to the provisions of the Lloyd loan law.

## BANDIT HUNT HELD AN INVASION

Carranza Demands Withdrawal  
of American Troops.

## SENDS NOTE TO WASHINGTON

Claims Words and Protests of the United States Government Have Been Entirely in Contradiction of Its Acts—Expeditions Heed Violation of Mexico's Sovereignty—Note Made Public in Mexico City.

Mexico City, June 1.—In a 12,000 word note, made public at the Mexican foreign office, the Mexican government asks for an immediate withdrawal of American troops from Mexican soil.

The Carranza note claims that the words and protests of the United States have been entirely in contradiction of their acts, and that in spite of protests not to intervene in the affairs of Mexico, soldiers of the United States are in Mexico without the consent of the Mexican government and in violation of Mexico's sovereignty.

The note recites that the American troops crossed the border after the Columbus (N. M.) incident without the permission of the Mexican government. The act was not considered one of invasion then, solely because the United States said they had misinterpreted the attitude of the Mexican government.

When the second expedition crossed the line, after the Glenn Springs incident, the note maintains the plea that this was done with the consent of the Mexican consul at Del Rio, Tex., is untenable, and that act can only be considered as one of invasion.

"The Mexican government therefore invites the United States to bring to an end this unsupportable situation," the note concludes, "and to support its protestations and declarations of friendship by an immediate withdrawal of American troops."

"The American government," says the note, "has admitted that the work of the expedition which entered after the Columbus raid is now over. But in spite of this fact American troops still remain on Mexican soil. To contend that political disorder in this country justifies this act of the American military forces is in conflict with the repeated professions of the Washington government relative to non-interference."

The note points out that much of the trouble in Mexico is due "to the attitude of the United States in not punishing conspirators in the United States who have plotted the downfall of the present Constitutional government, and to the acts of Washington in refusing to permit the shipment of arms and ammunition to enter Mexico."

#### LIVE STOCK AND GRAIN

EAST BUFFALO, June 1.  
Cattle—Prime steers and shipping, \$8 50@10 75; butchers, \$8 50@9 75; heifers, \$7 50@9 25; cows, \$4 50@7 75; bulls, \$5 50@8 25; fresh cows and springers, \$50@110; calves, \$4 50@11 25.  
Hogs—Heavy, \$9 50@10; mixed, \$9 50@9 55; Yorkers, \$9 25@9 50; pigs, \$5; roughs, \$8 50@9 75; stags, \$8 50@9 75.  
Sheep and Lambs—Yearlings, \$5 50@6; weathers, \$7 25@8; ewes, \$4 50@7 25; mixed sheep, \$7 50@7 75; lambs, \$5 50@10.  
Receipts—Cattle, 60; hogs, 2,200; sheep and lambs, 2,000; calves, 150.

CHICAGO, June 1.  
Cattle—Native beef steers, \$8 25@10 75; stockers and feeders, \$6 50@9; cows and heifers, \$4 50@9 50; calves, \$5 25@11 50.  
Hogs—Light, \$9 10@9 75; mixed, \$8 25@9 75; heavy, \$9 25@9 50; roughs, \$8 25@9 40; pigs, \$4 50@8.  
Sheep and Lambs—Wethers, \$7 50@8; lambs, \$8 50@11 75.  
Receipts—Cattle, 14,000; hogs, 29,000; sheep and lambs, 7,000.

CLEVELAND, June 1.  
Cattle—Choice fat steers, \$9 25@9 70; butcher steers, \$8 50@9 25; heifers, \$9; bulls, \$6 50@7; cows, \$4 25@5; calves, \$11 50@12.  
Hogs—Yorkers, \$9 50; heavies and mediums, \$9 50@9 65; pigs, \$8 75; roughs, \$8 50; stags, \$8 75.  
Sheep and Lambs—Wethers, \$7 50@8; ewes, \$6 50@7; lambs, \$6 50@9 50.  
Receipts—Cattle, 300; hogs, 2,000; sheep and lambs, 500; calves, 300.

PITTSBURGH, June 1.  
Cattle—Choice fat steers, \$9 50@10 25; butcher steers, \$9 25@9 50; heifers, \$8 50@9 75; cows, \$6 50@8; bulls, \$7 50@8 75; calves, \$11 50.  
Hogs—Heavy and heavy Yorkers, \$9 50@9 75; light Yorkers, \$9 50@9 25; pigs, \$8 75@9 50.  
Sheep and Lambs—Top sheep, \$7 75; top lambs, \$9.  
Receipts—Hogs, 2,000; sheep and lambs, 2,000; calves, 200.

CINCINNATI, June 1.  
Cattle—Steers, \$8 50@9 19; heifers, \$8 50@9 75; cows, \$4 75@7 50; calves, \$10 25@11 25.  
Hogs—Packer and butchers, \$9 25@9 60; common to choice, \$7 50@9; pigs and lights, \$6 50@8; stags, \$8 75@9 75.  
Sheep and Lambs—Sheep, \$13 50@15; lambs, \$8 50@12.  
Receipts—Cattle, 700; hogs, 3,700; sheep and lambs, 1,600.

## JUSTICE HUGHES LEADS THE FIELD

### T. R. Boosters And Favorite Sons Would Smoke Him Out

### In Order To Make Headway Toward Securing Nomination

Chicago, June 1.—The situation on the day of the meeting of the Republican national committee is this:

Associate Justice Charles E. Hughes of the United States supreme court apparently leads the field for the Republican nomination.

Colonel Roosevelt's lieutenants and the ten so-called favorite sons are making a common cause against the Hughes movement. The colonel's managers realize that until Hughes is eliminated, the colonel can not hope to make any substantial headway toward securing the Republican nomination. The favorite sons are in exactly the same boat. Hence both have trained their guns on the jurist. They are working in a common effort to force Hughes into making a statement in regard to his views, or at least repudiate the efforts that are now being put forth to get delegates for him.

In other words Colonel Roosevelt's backers and the other candidates have determined that Hughes must be "smoked out" and the process is going merrily on.

It is predicted that this effort will fail.

Definite information has reached Chicago that Justice Hughes' attitude now is just what it has been ever since his name was first proposed; that he is not a candidate for the nomination and that he is not saying whether or not he would accept if the honor came to him. While the justice himself is refraining from making any direct statement his friends are satisfied he would accept such a call to duty.

#### Would Eliminate Hughes.

The efforts of the Roosevelt people and of the favorite sons' group to elbow Hughes out of the running is very apparent. One story after another was put in circulation, all of them designed to puncture the Hughes boom. The Hughes people have met the campaign against the jurist was to be continued with greater vigor in the next few days and that it would include a deluge of telegrams to him from all parts of the country.

## DEMANDS OF THE CLERKS

Elyria, O., June 1.—The 500 retail clerks of the city are organizing a union to be known as the Elyria retail clerks' union, which contemplates demanding Wednesday afternoons off during July and August, an eight-hour day and uniform increased pay.

## SENTENCED TO REFORMATORY; YOUTHS PLEAD GUILTY

Athens, O., June 1.—Carlos Cameron and Earl Nye, eighteen-year-old high school boys of this city, appeared before Judge J. M. Wood in common pleas court and entered guilty pleas to the charge of criminally mistreating Miss Mary Frazier, eighteen, Ohio university co-ed, some weeks ago.

country demanding that he declare himself.

Of course while the Roosevelt and the favorite son forces are working toward a common end they each have different purposes in mind. The colonel followers are cocksure that if they can squelch the Hughes movement the colonel can cater away with the Republican nomination. The state favorites believe that if they can only crowd Hughes out of it, the selection will be made from among their number. They figure that Colonel Roosevelt already has been "stopped."

Frank H. Hitchcock, postmaster general under President Taft and the manager of the Taft campaign in 1908, was the chief medium through which attacks were directed upon Hughes. Mr. Hitchcock said: "The concerted attack the managers and publicity agents of certain candidates are making on those of us who favor the nomination of Justice Hughes only serves to show how formidable they considered the movement in his behalf. Against this attack we make no complaint because messages we are receiving from all parts of the country indicate that it is helping rather than hurting the cause in which we are interested."

Of the sixty-two contests which the national committee will meet to pass upon only one is regarded as having any possible bearing upon the political situation as it affects the various candidates. This is the Georgia contest involving seventeen seats.

## COULD NOT SUPPORT BUILDINGS BILL

### Ashbrook and Mooney Resign From Committee.

Washington, June 1.—The two Ohio members of the committee on public buildings and grounds have withdrawn from the committee after a stormy scene. They are Representative William A. Ashbrook of the Seventeenth district and Representative William C. Mooney of the Fifteenth district. Ashbrook is chairman of subcommittee No. 4, which had jurisdiction over building legislation for Ohio and ten other states. Mooney is a member of that subcommittee. They refused to participate in what they term a raid on the public treasury.

Because of the defection of the two Ohio members, it is not likely that the new bill is drafted. But Ashbrook and Mooney, one a Democrat and the other a Republican, are standing together. Ashbrook has a bill in for a building at Mt. Vernon, but that is not affecting his stand.

Both were sentenced to the Mansfield reformatory, and were taken away at once to start their terms. The boys were charged with having kidnapped the Frazier girl, whose home is at Frazeyburg, and kept her in an enclosed automobile in the country for several hours.